

GHOULS GRAFTED \$64 ON EACH FLU GRAVE

Union Heads Take Up Garment Strike Here

BIG CHICAGO STRUGGLE TO GET SUPPORT

"Committee of 15" Plans Another Meeting Today

Chicago's six weeks' garment strike will be thoroughly considered by the Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, now meeting in New York City.

Every angle of the long struggle will be considered and plans proposed for carrying it on to victory.

Perlestein Goes to New York. Meyer Perlestein, vice-president, plans leaving immediately for New York City, to appear before the executive board.

Morris Sigman, international president who spent considerable time in the city last week, will also present whatever first-hand information he has.

The General Executive Board is expected to put the entire power of the whole union behind the strike and accept the help offered by other unions.

Keep the Strike Going. "We will lay plans to keep the strike going as long as is necessary," Perlestein said to the DAILY WORKER. "As long as the employers persist in their unreasonable and arbitrary attitude of not dealing with the strikers, we will keep the strike going full blast."

It was announced at yesterday's strike meeting that "Bob" Minor will speak to the strikers today, followed by Jim Cannon in the near future.

Today the "Committee of 15" meets with Meyer Perlestein. It is understood that they will extend the offer of financial assistance to the garment strikers.

On the injunction cases alone there have been sixty tried for breaking the injunction, fifty-nine receiving fines and sentences. The fines range from \$25 to \$200 dollars, the average being over 100 dollars apiece. Wednesday between forty and fifty more cases are coming before Judge Sullivan, and it is expected he will have little mercy on the strikers. Over \$30,000 has already been put out by the union on injunction cases alone.

NOTE: Additional strike news on Page 3.

Cloakmakers Win Strike. WATERBURY, Conn., April 8.—By striking for two weeks against seven cloak manufacturers here, local 43, International Ladies' Garment Workers, has unionized Waterbury 100% and won a 44-hour week in the cloak industry. The old hours were 50 a week. Intimidation failed to break the strike. Organizer Jacob Grossman, arrested on a frameup, has been released by City Judge Hayes. Local 43 is now setting out to organize the local dress and underwear shops.

Detroit Working Women Pledge Aid To Garment Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., Apr. 8.—Pledges of aid and sympathy to the striking dressmakers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers have been forwarded to the DAILY WORKER for transmission to the strikers by the Detroit Federation of Working Women's organizations.

The Detroit working women urge the strikers "not to give up the fight until complete victory is won."

The resolution is signed by Organizer Anna Krakaitis, Secretary Anna Zabulak and Treasurer Anna Lauer.

They Need the Money. ANGORA, April 8.—The Turkish national assembly has abolished prohibition of the manufacture of liquor on the ground that it is impossible to enforce the law, and also because of the necessity of balancing the budget.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Daugherty Halted Effort to Save Federal Prisons From Grip of National Dope Ring

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Was there any depth to which the Daugherty gang in the Harding-Coolidge administration did not descend, in the cheating of justice and the shielding of crime?

Senators, congressmen and other listeners wondered, when the story of the blocking by Daugherty and Prison Superintendent Votaw of the investigation of dope peddling in Atlanta penitentiary was told to the Brookhart committee by former Warden Dyche and Detective William J. Burns.

Squelching the Dope Probe.

The horror of this drug traffic among the convicts—a branch of the nationwide activities of the narcotic ring, which takes millions in profits each year from these human wrecks in the slums of American towns and in jails and hospitals—struck home to the committee as perhaps no other feature of the slimy record of "normalcy" in government. Dyche found the prisons, when sent there by Daugherty as warden, to be filled with drug addicts to whom dope was sold by prison guards. These guards were agents of druggists, who were in turn agents of men higher up in the drug smuggling ring. He made repeated appeals to Votaw, who was a brother-in-law of President Harding, to stop the drug peddling.

Finally Votaw caused Burns to start an investigation. When this investigation was well under way, Dyche was summoned by Daugherty to Washington, and there he spent an hour with Daugherty and Votaw in a heated discussion of the danger and harm in publicity thru this probe by Burns.

Dyche Forced to Resign.

Daugherty was cold toward the suggestion that the investigation be pushed and crime stopped within the walls of the federal prisons. Burns' men were withdrawn. Burns, placed on the stand by Senator Wheeler, admitted that his men had begun to run down the connection between the prison guards and the wealthy heads of the dope ring, when they were called off. He said the evidence they had gathered resulted in the indictment of several guards, but the trial resulted in hung juries.

"If you had continued that investigation, would you in all probability have traced the dope traffic to the very heads of the conspiracy that covers this country, the narcotic ring?" Wheeler asked.

"I am sure we would have run it down to that source and located the men at the top," replied Burns. "Votaw stopped it; I did not protest."

Dyche was called to Washington a month later. Finally he was given the hint that he should resign. He did resign, and Daugherty asked Prohibition Director Haynes to give him a job. The assistant warden remains in the prison, and Dyche and Burns agree that the drug addicts are still buying dope.

More Crooked Stuff. Much less serious in the scale of offenses, as measured by Daugherty standards, was the agreement of E. H. Mortimer, intimate associate of former Director Forbes of the veterans' bureau and member of the gang, to secure a commutation of sentence for Charles Vincent of Baltimore, then in Atlanta prison, for \$50,000. A photostatic copy of the offer of Vincent, and the signed acceptance of Mortimer, was offered in evidence by Wheeler. Mortimer's former wife identified his signature on this document. Vincent did not get the commutation.

Find Missing U. S. Paymaster. SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 8.—Lieutenant Ervine Brown, U. S. Navy paymaster who disappeared at Mobile, Ala., March 10, with \$120,000 in government funds was found lying in a roadway here late last night in a deranged condition.

Attempt To Push Muscle Shoals For Ford Gets Little Set Back

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Voting down the supporters of the Ford offer, who sought immediate action, the Senate agriculture committee decided today to begin hearings on Muscle Shoals legislation on April 16.

Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, in an effort to rush thru the proposed Ford lease, attempted to pledge the committee to complete its hearing April 23, but he was voted down.

MACDONALD IS HOLDING ON TO PREMIERSHIP

Head of Labor Government Refuses To Resign

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 8.—Undismayed by last night's defeat Premier MacDonald today reiterated his determination to carry on until the government is beaten on "a substantial issue, a matter of principle or a direct vote of confidence."

The labor cabinet met to attempt to devise a method to handle the evicted bill in another form. It was on this measure that the government met defeat by nine votes. Parliamentary order prohibits re-introduction of a defeated bill in the same session.

The British press generally upholds MacDonald in not resigning. The premier spent the morning about his foreign office duties. A showed the strain of last night's arduous experience when he sat with folded arms, and deathly white face, in a maelstrom of jibes from the Tory opposition, refusing to resign.

Some Liberals in Opposition.

A few Liberals voted against the government and supporter it, while more than forty abstained from voting. Among the latter are all the leaders including David Lloyd George and Herbert H. Asquith.

Mr. MacDonald and his cabinet maintain that the house liberally sabotaged the bill, which is designed to safeguard poor tenants against the oppression of grasping landlords and they will probably try to draft the measure in a new form which will meet the approval of both sides of the house.

The original bill reintroduced by John Wheatley, minister of health, who is the sole representative of the extremist socialist "blackgang from the Clyde" in the cabinet and it was backed solidly by the radicals in the Labor party.

Greece Recognizes Russia, Askin Full Diplomatic Relations

(Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 8.—It is officially reported that the Greek Minister to Berlin has officially informed the Russian ambassador there that Greece has granted "de jure" recognition to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the same time expressing the wish that the Greek government to resume full diplomatic and consular mutual relations with the Soviet.

Prices Fall in Russia While They Rise in Capitalist Nations

(By Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW, April 8.—The steps taken to lower the level prices for commodities of general use have been instrumental in reducing the cost of a great many manufactured articles; thus, prices of textile and leather goods have lately come down from 15 to 30 per cent. etc. News of a similar character are reaching from Leningrad.

Membership Meeting For C. E. Ruthberg To Be Held April 22

All members of the Workers Party mark down the date of April 22 as "engaged" for C. E. Ruthberg membership meeting, which will be held in Inland Hall at 2409 N. Halsted street. It is important that all members attend.

BURNS MUST

California C. P. P. A. Endorses Brace of Capitalist Knaves

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The California conference for progressive political action has endorsed Hiram Johnson on the republican ticket and McAdoo on the democratic ticket, and will take no part in a third party movement unless "reactionaries" are nominated by the old parties. This action is concurred in by the railroad brotherhoods and the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative league.

Meanwhile a third party conference had been called by the Farmer-Labor party and the Nonpartisan league, to make plans for a ticket in this state. The California State Federation of Labor meeting denounced this action as premature.

Hiram Johnson is the senator who urged Daugherty to make Wm. J. Burns chief of the federal secret service.

SAID TO KNOW OF MER ROUGE KILLING; GONE

Buzy Disappears From Prison Farm

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTA, Ga., April 8.—Leaders of one faction in the recent Ku Klux Klan warfare today began private investigations of the escape from the federal prison farm here of Dr. E. C. Buzy, who claimed to know "the true story of the Mer Rouge mob murders."

Dr. Buzy, serving a sentence for using the mails to defraud escaped from the honor farm two weeks ago. Federal officials said he had been a trustee at the Atlanta prison before being put on the farm and had been regarded by guards and convicts as "peculiar."

Henry J. Norton, leader of one Klan faction who investigated Buzy's conflicting accounts of the Mer Rouge horror said the escape might have some connection with Klan affairs and he would probe reports that Buzy had been "spirited away" for "ulterior purposes."

Buzy in his general "confessions" to Norton and others insisted that Watt Daniel had been killed by masked men at Mer Rouge but that he was the leader of one of the two "whipping parties" which waylaid the two men, Watt Daniel and Thomas Richards.

158 American Miners Slaughtered in Coal Pits Last February

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The United States bureau of mines reports 158 deaths from mine accidents in February, 1924. Anthracite mines contributed 40 deaths and bituminous mines 118.

Teachers Go On Strike

MEXICO CITY, April 8.—All the teachers and all the other government employees of the state of Puebla are going on strike. They say that they can no longer go on living in this way. The government owes them over sixty days' wages, and many of them are starving. Their conditions seem to be even worse than the conditions of the government employees in the City of Mexico.

France Insulted Again

BERLIN, April 8.—France has demanded satisfaction from Germany for an incident in East Prussia, where celebrations of war societies, including some reichswehr, slashed the French tricolor to ribbons.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Favorable Action Is Taken On U. S. Public Land Grant Probe

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Sinoet resolution providing for a congressional investigation of public land grants to the Northern Pacific railroad was favorably reported by the House public lands committee today. The investigation would be conducted by a joint committee of ten congressmen and senators.

DUPONTS GET BIG PROFIT ON OLD HICKORY POWDER PLANT "FLU" VICTIMS DURING WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 8.—A gruesome charge that undertakers employed by the Old Hickory Powder Company near Nashville, Tenn., contracted to bury its war "flu" victims for \$75, actually "farmed out" the burials for \$11 and pocketed the \$64, difference was made before the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today by George W. Storck, a Department of Justice accountant.

Storck said the burials were made in Potter's Field and the government paid the Hickory Company's charges.

Storck made his charge in testimony concerning the Department of Justice's activities in recovering money held to be due the government from the old Hickory company.

The committee today spent most of its time examining Brice Armstrong, Chicago dry agent, who continued the story of his alleged difficulties in obtaining prosecutions of prohibition law violators in Chicago, and alleged interference with prosecutions by Department of Justice officials.

After Armstrong was excused, George W. Storck, a certified accountant in the department of justice, was called to the stand. Storck told of his investigation of the Old Hickory Powder Company, near Nashville, Tenn. He was assigned to the case in August, 1923, by John W. H. Crim, assistant attorney general, who wrote him, saying that from the data he had "the government can recover millions," he said.

"Did the Duponts know your leads so they could block your every move?"

"Yes."

At a conference in the office of the assistant attorney general Holland, Storck said he estimated the amount that could be recovered from the Old Hickory Company at \$5,000,000 and others present at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. He said the Duponts admitted owing \$1,500,000 of the government's money but refused to turn it over until they were given "a clean bill of health."

"Has suit ever been brought?"

"No."

Took Dupont's Word. At a conference of department officials in January, 1924, Storck said, the estimates of the recoverable money in the case were from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Assistant Attorney General Holland was present at this conference, and it was said there that the Duponts had \$1,500,000 of admitted government money on deposit which they refused to pay back unless they obtained "a clean bill of health."

Storck read from his notes that the "son-in-law of the Duponts" had been named "contracting officer" at the Old Hickory plant, and that by his direction only "ten out of each 100" invoices were checked. If there was any difference between the government check and the company figures, he said, "the Dupont check was always taken."

Daugherty In This, Too.

Storck identified the Dupont son-in-law as "Capt. Foulke." He charged there had been "account padding" in cotton purchase and cotton freight rates.

The Louisville & Nashville admitted an overcharge of \$29,000. Storck said, "They charged it to profit and loss and wrote an employee it could be adjusted."

"Influenza cases" at the Old Hickory plant were particularly bad, the witness said, and he charged that the Dupont "company contracted with a Nashville undertaking firm to dispose of bodies at \$75 each, many of which were buried in a potter's field at a cost of \$11.

Storck was questioned about "the Green case," a \$30,000,000 mail fraud case in Boston. It was a "stock selling system," Storck said, and in his investigation "Mr. Green" told him that he could not proceed, as "Harry M. Daugherty was his attorney."

"And there never has been a prosecution?" asked Senator Wheeler.

"Not by the federal government," said Storck, adding that there had been a state prosecution.

Busby Planning to Send Delegates to St. Paul, June 17th

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, April 8.—The east is joining with the west in the national Farmer Labor convention to be held in the Twin Cities, June 17. State conventions to select delegates for the national meeting will be held in New York and Ohio in May, and probably in Pennsylvania and New Jersey at the same time. The Ohio meeting has been set for Columbus, May 18.

N. Y. LABOR WARS ON JOHNSON BILL DESPITE GOMPERS

Workers Party Active For Foreign-Born

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 8.—Labor here is sharply divided on the immigration issue and feeling is running high. Following the joint campaign of President Samuel Gompers, American Federation of Labor, and Commander John R. Quinn, American Legion, in favor of the Johnson bill restricting immigration and discriminating against southern and eastern Europeans, Hugh Frazer, local A. F. of L. representative, is speaking here for the Johnson bill.

Secretary Baroff, International Ladies' Garment Workers, has replied to Gompers' written appeal to all A. F. of L. affiliated unions, challenging Gompers' stand. After listing the defects of the bill Baroff's letter states, "Our international union cannot accept the penalizing of any race or nation as the principle for either regulation or restriction of immigration."

The Italian branches of New York Workers Party, and most of the foreign-born organizations are holding protest meetings against the Johnson bill. The bill is aimed especially at radicals. A recent meeting of representatives of labor groups of nine nationalities went on record against the proposed legislation which provides for police supervision and fingerprinting of immigrants and deportation of persons whose views do not suit the Gary and Burns rulers.

Railmen Get Pay Increase Preserving Present Union Rules

An agreement has been reached between representatives of over 100,000 railroad trainmen and railroad officials, whereby the trainmen, employed on 74 different railroads receive wage increases averaging six per cent. It was announced by Assistant Vice-President M. T. Callahan at the Transportation Building that the union relinquished none of its basic rules, the men to receive overtime pay as usual after eight hours work.

The wage settlement was based on the increase granted by the New York Central railroad lines last January. Negotiations had been going on for two weeks, L. E. Shepard, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, leading the union negotiators. If the agreement had not been reached the matter was slated to come before the railroad labor board at Washington.

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Another Article by J. T. Murphy on "What's Doing in England" on Page Six Today

"PROTECTION" FOR BREWERY FOR \$5,000

Thousand Violations Are Forgiven, Says Witness

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Further details of alleged "protection" afforded a Chicago rum ring by federal and state officials were related by Brice Armstrong, Chicago dry agent, before the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today.

Armstrong said that W. O. Potter, United States district attorney at East St. Louis, nolle prossed a case of prohibition violation against the Western Brewery Company at Belleville, Ill. Later, he said that he learned that \$5,000 had been paid by the company to some government department "in lieu" of prosecution.

Doesn't Need Evidence.
After seizing a truck load of beer from the brewery, Armstrong said he recommended prosecution and injunction proceedings.

"I went to see Mr. Potter to give some additional evidence," he said. "Potter said 'I don't need any more evidence because I have orders from the Department of Justice to nolle pross this case.'"

"Was it nolle prossed?"

"Yes."
The witness said that he was told by the secretary of the Western Brewery Co., of the payment of the \$5,000 to the government. He was

"Roosevelt Deeper in Oil Scandal Than Denby"—Dill

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, is "more deeply involved in this oil scandal than former Secretary of the Navy Denby ever was," Senator Dill, Washington democrat, declared in the Senate today.

Dill said he believed Roosevelt is unfit for his office because of his action in sending marines to Teapot Dome to protect the lease of Harry F. Sinclair from poachers.

asked by chairman Brookhart to furnish the name of the secretary of the company later so that a subpoena could be issued for him.

"Garden City" Escapes.
Describing what he called "the Garden City Brewery case," Armstrong said seven carloads of beer were seized from the Garden City company. Later, he said an injunction against the brewery was modified to permit the brewery to continue operation.

Armstrong said his divisional chief, a Mr. Kemp objected to him securing evidence at certain saloons.

"This was done to prevent their saloonkeeper friends from getting in trouble," he said.

Eight Out of 1,500.
The witness said he had reported from 1,000 to 1,500 violations of the prohibition law in Chicago in three years but had been called to testify but eight times in criminal proceedings.

"Can you explain how you thought these cases were fixed?" Wheeler asked.

"The Illinois beverage case is a good illustration. On December 28, 1922, I took a truck load of beer from Frankie Lake, Butch Cook and some others. I asked for criminal prosecution, and on March 22, 1923 I was instructed to go back and get some samples."

Daily Graft Collections.
Armstrong said that "graft collections are going on every day in Chicago." Asked for an instance of it, he said:

"I know that W. W. Flowers gave a Negro politician on the south side named McGowan \$1,500 to have an indictment against him quashed. Flowers was convicted and he squealed. That's what started Clabaugh's investigation."

Wheeler asked Paul Howland, Harry Daugherty's attorney, to furnish the Clabaugh report to the committee. Howland agreed to do so.

Aided the Bootleggers.
Armstrong said that politicians brought pressure to bear on Department of Justice officials and arranged in advance to have bootleggers let off with light fines.

"To what extent is this graft going on?"

"Tens of thousands of dollars are changing hands every week in Chicago." "If the Department of Justice got busy couldn't they clean up that situation?"

"They could."

French Recognition Move.
MOSCOW, April 8.—Belgrade reports that the French government is urging an early recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the most convenient intermediary between Paris and Moscow.

The Shingle Wins.
"Oh, go ahead and shingle," the superintendent of the Evanston hospital squeaked wearily today after long and futile argument with the nurses who insisted on permission to braid their hair.

If You Miss Anything, It's Because We're Moving

The DAILY WORKER is moving into its own plant and the change necessitates that we go to press much earlier than usual on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. After this we will be settled in the new building and prepared with new equipment to get out even a better paper than we have been furnishing.

For the three days mentioned the paper will be able to carry little else than the news carried by afternoon papers and during this time we ask the indulgence of our readers. The other features of the DAILY WORKER will not be affected.

In our building and with our own plant we promise to make up to our readers any inconvenience which they suffer during the strenuous moving period. Our new address will be 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Phone Trust Plans \$7,500,000 Raid on New York Public

(By The Associated Press)
ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Investigation of the New York Telephone Co., charged with being a monopoly and part of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., a nationwide trust, is provided in a resolution that has passed the New York state senate and is now before the lower house.

Chairman Downing of the finance committee attacked the public service commission for alleged connivance with the trust in fixing exorbitant rates. The company has made application for a \$7,500,000 annual increase in rates. It is further charged that the company forces consumers to pay for installation of the dial system, though it saves the company thousands of dollars. Meanwhile the trust is disguising profits by building up what it calls a depreciation reserve.

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FARMER-LABOR PARTY ORGANIZED IN WEST VIRGINIA

State Federation Splits Over New Move

(By The Associated Press)
CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 8.—Organized labor and the farmers in West Virginia will have their independent political party in the November elections. They have their ticket nominated and plan an intensive campaign for their own West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party. It is not affiliated with any national organization. The independent step is taken here after 16 years of the "reward your friends and punish your enemies" policy.

Split in Federation.
Unfortunately organized labor will not go as a unit into the new political venture. There is a serious split in the executive of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor. The secretary of the federation of labor has been ousted from office by its executive board. This action was considered that demanded the resignation of the president of the federation and of three members of the federation who are against independent political action. The American Federation of Labor has a representative here to negotiate peace and a special convention of the federation is under way.

There was unanimity in official circles, regarding independent political action for the federation, so long as it remained on paper but when the nomination convention was called and it began to take on real life the fight began.

Movement Began in 1920.
The present move for independent political action in the state federation began in 1920 at a special convention. Its chief advocate and supporter there was H. L. Franklin, but the proposition was voted down. The next year (1921) Franklin was elected by the federation convention to be secretary-treasurer. He was re-elected the following year and the next having had five opponents in each contest.

In 1923 the federation called a special convention to consider the political outlook after the reaction failure was the result of their 16 years of lobbying for labor measures with the old parties. "The West Virginia Farmer-Labor Party" he is hereby endorsed and the incoming executive board and here is instructed to give their full and undivided support on the political field to the Farmer-Labor Party, the special convention ordered.

Anti-Labor Party Loses.
The presiding officers of that convention were the same persons that have now split on the proposition. The convention provided for the calling of a Farmer-Labor party convention in March, 1924. It was this meeting at Clarksburg March 15 that precipitated the fight. The president of the federation, W. T. Harris, attempted to steer the convention away from an independent ticket. His resolution called for continuation of the Farmer-Labor party, but opposed a ticket in the field. He was defeated by 78 to 4.

Harris bolted the convention. A platform was drawn up and a state ticket named with Dr. A. S. Bosworth of Elkins for governor.

Resolutions hostile to Harris and three members of his executive board came in from subordinate bodies of the federation asking their resignation for not carrying out convention instructions.

Simms will be kept on the stand but at time, Senator Hefflin, Alabama prosecutor said. Hefflin explained that the postoffice committee, which is conducting the probe, want examine postal inspectors Donnan, and Williamson, who were assigned to the Creager case, so they may assume "postal investigations" which interrupted in order that they be quizzed by the committee.

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PARENTS' UNION COMING OUT OF SCHOOL STRIKE

Permanent Results Are Sought by Y. W. L.

(By The Associated Press)
Director of Y. W. L. Children's work.

The strike of the children in the Creager school against the brutalities of Miss Mary E. Tobin, the principal, has now been in progress for two days. The first day of the strike started with an attempt by the Young Workers League and the Parents Committee to guide the young pickets in their endeavor to win the support of the children who were going to school and scabbing on them.

Thus about 1:30 a. m. a small band of the pickets met on an empty lot in the vicinity of the school and distributed banners and orders for picket duty to their fellow strikers. A butcher owner of a shop adjoining the lot determined to end this youthful uprising and sent in a riot call for the police patrol. The scene which followed this incident can easily be imagined.

Fat Bulls Chase Kids.
Big fat policemen chasing little tots over streets and empty lots, and shouting "Hey, gwan back to school, before I knock your little block off." Young strikers sticking out their tongues and shouting back to the policemen, "C'mon, try and catch us, you big stiff."

Finally, however, the bulky policemen were successful in dispersing the young strikers. Their banners bearing such slogans as: Down with Miss Tobin! and Down with Corporal Punishment in the Public Schools! were trampled under foot and torn by the policemen.

As a result of the first onslaught Mr. Bernard Weil and Mrs. Ray Speiser, both members of the Parents Committee, were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct. Two of the most active child strikers were also arrested. The cases of both Mr. Weil and Mrs. Speiser were held over for a hearing before the Municipal court on Wednesday while the two youngsters have already been railroaded to the juvenile detention home.

The exact figures on the amount of children who cannot be determined at this time. The capitalist press in the city is running big scare headlines in ink, claiming that 800 children are on strike. It is pointed out by the Y. W. L. members of the strike that the number of the capitalist press reports were written in the home Mrs. Weil away from the scene of battle and so are very inaccurate. During the course of Monday morning's picket duty only about 25 children showed up.

The youngsters claim, however, that after their battle was over and the second division came to the school (the shifystem is in vogue in this school) the ranks of the striking youngsters were swelled to the tune of 800.

Y. W. L. In Charge of Meeting.
At 4 p. m. a mass meeting of the child strikers was held at 1103 South Loomis. The Junior Section of the Young Workers League took charge of the program and explained the strike to the young participants. A membership appeal was then made for the labor action, as a result of which 400 of the children signified their willingness to become members of the organization.

The youngsters were present out 75 children at this meeting, 5 of which were Creager school pupils. While the children's mass meeting was in session a vote was taken by the members of the Parents Committee on the advisability of continuing the strike. The majority of the committee voted in favor of continuing the strike. Yesterday there was no picketing in front of the school according to the decision of the committee. The children were told to go home for the day.

Parents' Organization Coming.
The committee will hold another session tonight in which the entire matter will be again reviewed. The arrest of Mr. Weil and Mrs. Speiser will be discussed, and the Young Workers League representatives will bring in preamble and constitution for formation of a definite dues paying parents' organization. Mr. and Mrs. Weil are especially optimistic of the possibilities of a parents' organization. It is pointed out that this group is practically the pioneer attempt to launch a definite wing class parents councils which is able to review the life of the child in the school and make decisions for the betterment of school conditions. This, if nothing else, should be McAndrews, superintendent of Chicago schools, rest uneasy in his official chair.

Senators' Committee Pre Land Frauds Dm on Rio Grande

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate investigation of alleged land frauds along the Rio Grande continued today with Rush D. Simmons, chief of inspectors, scheduled to resume stand for cross examination and postal investigation of the land titles of R. B. Creager, republican committee member from Texas.

Simmons will be kept on the stand but at time, Senator Hefflin, Alabama prosecutor said. Hefflin explained that the postoffice committee, which is conducting the probe, want examine postal inspectors Donnan, and Williamson, who were assigned to the Creager case, so they may assume "postal investigations" which interrupted in order that they be quizzed by the committee.

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Garment Bosses Setting Ad to Hire Sluggers

Strike Leader Hits At Big Employers

"Garment bosses of Chicago could never afford unpaid the price they must pay for slugging and lawyers in this strike," is the statement of Morris Bealis, manager of the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

"Profits, not principle," continued Bealis, "is what the bosses care most about. I know what these dress manufacturers capitalize for and that they cannot pay the toll alone for the special service they are having during the strike. If the union had only the garment bosses to fight, the strike would have been over in two weeks."

Open-Shoppers Lackey.

That the dress manufacturers are being materially assisted by the Employers' Association, representing the organized big business of Chicago, is evident in their employment of Dudley Taylor as prosecuting attorney in Judge Denis Sullivan's "equity" court. Dudley Taylor is the same man of infamy who has prosecuted the building trades unions. He has been attorney for the so-called "Citizens' Committee," which is really an organization of the big open shop contractors enforcing the notorious Landis award. Dudley Taylor has a long record of service against labor under the Employers' Association.

Bealis reiterated the point made in the last Chicago Federation meeting by President John Fitzpatrick that the big business interests do not want organized labor within the "Loop" district. He said that the needle trades, according to Bealis, are the only ones organized in the "Loop" with any effectiveness. It is natural, then, that the other business men should support the dress manufacturers in their effort to eradicate the International Ladies' Garment Workers from their shops.

Bosses Well Organized.

Unquestionably the Employers' Association, the Illinois Manufacturers Association, and the Chicago Commerce Association are intertwined. Firms and individuals belong usually to all of these organizations.

John M. Glenn, the spokesman of the Illinois Manufacturers, has already stated to THE DAILY WORKER that the relations between his outfit and the employers group were "very friendly." He confessed that many of the big garment bosses belong to his association and it is well known that these same men belong to the Employers' Association. As we have published before, the secretary of the dress manufacturers' joint office jointly with the Employers' Association.

Commission to Fight Labor.

Further, the Chicago Crime Commission was organized by the Chicago Commerce Association to fight labor unions in this city. From a report they sent to all contractors in the city, we find that they "effected the appropriation of \$100,000 for the payment of capable, experienced attorneys as special prosecutors in these cases." Who made the appropriation is not explained, but it is sure that Dudley Taylor has secured a good part of that sum for his special services.

This same report of the Crime Commission brags that they "brought about the appropriation by the city council for 1,000 police officers." Maybe some of these superstitious officers are marking time down on Market and Jackson streets during the present garment workers' strike.

The Crime Commission boasts of their system of "more than 200,000 records of crime and criminal for the protection of your business and your home." Business comes before the home.

Using Vigilante Service.

This vigilante force of business men has not been content with the co-operation of the state's attorney's men, but loudly acclaim their own services to the "electoral" authorities. Undoubtedly it is their strength which bolsters up the dress manufacturers of Chicago in this fight against the union.

The DAILY WORKER has estimated that the strike has cost the garment bosses more than \$50,000 so far. That is a staggering figure for the few remaining bosses to pay! The smaller bosses quit and settled with their workers, rather than face the tremendous cost of continuing the strike. The employers still fighting are those who are enjoying the favor of organized big business in Chicago and Illinois.

Susquehanna On Rampage.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., April 8.—The Susquehanna river went out of its bank here, flooding lowlands along the west side, endangering scores of homes and doing thousands of dollars damage.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

SPRING STYLES
Now Showing
TWO PANTS
SUITS
2431 LINCOLN AVENUE

Plan Huge Parade of Labor Thru Loop District in Aid of Striking Garment Workers

A big parade of striking garment workers is promised the "Loop" district for the near future, according to the statement of Meyer Perlstein, International vice-president of the Ladies' Garment Workers. All garment union members on strike will participate in the demonstration thru Chicago's business center.

Details of this mass performance have not yet been completed, but it is possible that other labor representatives may be asked to join the strikers' parade thru the city streets.

Perlstein leaves tonight for New York, where he will appear at the meetings of the General Executive Board of the International to outline the Chicago strike situation. He will explain that if the strike cannot be satisfactorily settled within the next few weeks, it will have to be carried on until the new season of work begins, that is in July.

The International has no intention of calling off the strike here until their demands are met, Perlstein declared. The officials consider the status of the union here is seriously imperiled by the united opposition which has confronted it. If it is found necessary to continue the struggle thru the slack season, the International may have to appeal for assistance from the local Federation of Labor. Otherwise the union will be able to manage alone.

HIRAM OUT OF RUNNING AFTER 2 TO 1 DEFEAT

Walloping in Michigan Means He's Thru

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—Hiram Johnson got the drubbing of his political career in the Michigan primaries, according to the returns from two-thirds of the state's precincts which put him nearly 100,000 votes behind Gilbert C. Sibley. It means—say political doers—that Johnson is finished as a presidential candidate as the result of this two to one defeat.

The vote in 1923 out of 2,894 precincts gives Coolidge 162,222 and Johnson 73,093 votes. Coolidge's plurality is 89,029.

Hiram's attempt to rattle the Teapot proved a fizzle with a disillusioned public which did not remember his having protested against the transfer of the California naval oil reserves to Doheny.

Dodged Newberry Issue.

The Californian's railing against political corruption was another dud because of the well known fact that he dodged the vote to oust Newberry for his senatorial election.

Faced with the Hobson's choice of voting for a sham progressive or a labelled reactionary many progressive republicans refused to vote for either while the Old Guard type of voter made his mark after Coolidge's name on the theory that it wasn't worth while making a change.

In Mooney Conspiracy.

Organized labor of Detroit which has endorsed the Farmer-Labor principle and was class conscious enough to remember Johnson as the silent partner in the conspiracy to hang Tom Mooney.

Political experts say the Michigan vote has shattered what was left of Johnson's prestige in the G. O. P.

BURNS MUST GO!

New Against Postal Clerks.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Bills pending in Congress to increase the pay of postal employees were condemned by Postmaster-General New in suggestions sent to Chairman Egan of the joint subcommittee on post offices. Instead New would saddle the country with an increase in the postal rates amounting to \$100,000,000 a year. New recommends a general increase in parcel post, advertising and second and third class mail rates with only a slight increase in salary for the postal clerks.

He Never Recovered.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Frank H. Gerhart, a war veteran, is in Veterans' hospital at Jefferson barracks suffering from serious nerve disorder. Young Gerhart saw his buddy blown to bits by shrapnel during a battle in France and he never recovered from the shock of the horrifying sight. Haunting memories caused a general nervous breakdown.

Los Angeles Y. W. L. Celebrates.

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—The first year's anniversary of the Junior section of the Young Workers' League of Los Angeles will be celebrated next Sunday at 2:30 p. m., at Branch hall, 23 South Broadway. There will be acting, dancing, singing, playing and speaking. And admission is free.

Government Won't Help.

OTTAWA, Can., April 8.—Some 30 of the British harvesters who were imported by the Canadian railways last summer on promise of employment and who have found employment scarce during the past winter, hiked to Ottawa from Toronto and called on the prime minister for help. Premier King, refused responsibility. He told the farmers the government did not guarantee employment.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

JAKE'S CLOTHES SHOP
For MEN And YOUNG MEN
Next Door to Biograph Theatre

BLOODY FASCISM, AIDED BY GUNS, TAKES ELECTION

Murders, Intimidation, Feature Fascist Victory

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, April 8.—After a hopeless struggle against the violence of the Fascists in the elections, Italy today is nursing its wounds and also a determination that the minority rule of the bloody Mussolini must be overturned.

An intense feeling against Fascism has swept thru the ranks of not only the Communists and Socialists, but democrats, monarchists, republicans, and clericals as well. All are bitter because of the bloodshed and violence by means of which Mussolini managed to keep his bloody fingers at the throat of Italy.

Newspapers are full of accounts of personal intimidation and violence indulged in by the black shirts. Unable to keep his place, Mussolini has spread a reign of terror which has had a tremendous reaction against him. Hundreds of people throughout the Po Valley, Piedmont, Venetia, and all sections of Italy report that they have been physically attacked by the Fascists. All opposition newspapers were withdrawn from circulation, voters were forced to mark their ballots for the Fascists, and opposition votes went uncounted.

In many sections candidates opposed to the Fascists were made to withdraw from the election under threat of death. Stories of murders of those opposed to the Fascists are undenied by Fascist newspapers. In a village near Milan Socialists were told by the Fascists that more than five voted, there would be some killings after the elections. Seventy thousand murdering black shirts went on election duty. They carried blackjacks and guns thru the towns and warned the citizens to vote for the Fascists or they would be killed. The blackshirts went out with trucks and brought the voters to the polls, making them vote for the Fascists at the point of the guns.

It is expected that the elections, by which Mussolini managed to remain by violence power that he had snatched in the same way, eventually will result in the overthrow of the tyrant. The people are nursing wounded feelings, and they are determined to find a class conscious leadership that will wrest them from the clutches of the blood eating blackshirts.

Russian Industrial Expert Finds U. S. Capitalism Sickly

(By Rosta News Agency)

MOSCOW, April 8.—That the United States is going thru such a moment economically as to make her greatly need Russia at the present juncture, is the purport of a statement made to press correspondents by Mr. Nogin, Chairman of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, who returned from America, where he had stayed for two months on business.

"I visited a great number of mills, ports and banks, and have come to the conclusion that America is still experiencing a crisis," Nogin said. "Thus, in New England, where the textile industry is the most developed, a number of mills work but three days in a week and the machines work only at 40 per cent of their full capacity. The same curtailment of production and sales may be noticed in the metal branch too. Both branches want orders badly. Further, American shippers are in the same plight, as I could notice, among other places, at Philadelphia and on the Mississippi, and they are therefore also interested in Russia."

In conclusion, Mr. Nogin stated that representatives of American and British manufacturers were coming to Russia this spring to study conditions of Russian textile industry.

Independence Party Beats Leonard Wood In Philippine Election

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, April 8.—The Nationalista Consolidated party, demanding complete, unconditional and immediate independence for the Philippines, carried the elections. This party, a coalition of the Collectivists and Nationalista parties, is bitterly opposed to the domination of the United States over the islands thru the dictatorship of Leonard Wood.

Manuel Quezon and Sergio Osmena were elected president and vice-president of the senate. Their party has succeeded in thwarting Wood in his attempt to railroad his autocratic measures thru the legislature.

The steamer President Jackson is bringing an independence mission of three men to this country to protest against the attempted subjugation of that country by the financiers of the United States.

Russia's Terms To Greece.

MOSCOW, April 8.—Replying to the note of the Greek government regarding de jure recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Soviet Government agrees to the immediate resumption of diplomatic relations and a friendly settlement, on a basis of absolute reciprocity, of all questions of mutual relations between the countries.

Trachtenberg Tour

Wednesday, April 9, 8 p. m., Youngstown, O., Athletic Hall, 338 W. Federal St.

Thursday, April 10, 7 p. m., Warren, O., Hippodrome Hall, High St., 3rd floor.

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, O., Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

DEBATE STARTS IN CONGRESS ON IMMIGRATION

Expect Final Vote on Bill Saturday

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The House today settled down to a 12-hour debate on the proposed two per cent quota immigration bill.

From 11 a. m. until 11 p. m., debate on the measure was scheduled to occupy undivided attention of the law makers. The day's work will comprise a general debate, and thereafter discussion will be confined to five minutes per member on amendments.

Opponents of the bill today admitted there was very little hope of blocking its passage. Objection to it as amended was made by the Democrats of 1890 the basis for the quota. This would cause a radical cut in the immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, and a proportionate increase in that from Northern and Western Europe. Final vote on the bill is not expected before Saturday.

And Spy on Foreign Born.

Representative Vestal of Indiana, offering Secretary Davis' alien registration bill as an amendment to the immigration bill before it got to the floor of the house, confessed that its aim was to spy on the aliens and deport those who protested at industrial abuses.

"According to the secretary of labor," said Vestal, "the immigration figures indicate that the workers who have been able to secure admission under our laws are the kind of employer says he needs. But we do know this: That among those who have entered our country are immigrants whose mental, moral and physical makeup constitute a menace to the political, economic and social life of the republic; and to continue to permit immigration at the present rate, or to increase it, will mean the practical destruction of our whole industrial system."

He said he could see "no reasonable objection in compelling aliens to register once a year," and he expected to carry the measure, so that the department of labor might know "where such alien is located and whether or not he is attempting to assimilate American principles. . . . We know that individuals in this country are preaching the cause of Soviet Russia. We know that individuals on trial for plots to overthrow the government have not hesitated to preach the gospel of Communism rather than the stability and prosperity of American representative government."

Vestal discloses his industrial slant by proposing also that the bureau of immigration shall determine the kind of workers—skilled or unskilled—who shall be admitted at any given time. This will give the employers the "kind of men they want," when they want them.

See 200,000,000 Population.

Declaring that even without immigration, the population of the United States will be 200,000,000 in fifty years, Representative Johnson, Washington, chairman of the house immigration committee today called for the passage of the new immigration bill "as much a conservation measure as any dealing with natural resources."

There are 600,000 Russians, 300,000 Italians and 70,000 Poles who have already applied for passports and are endeavoring to reach the United States he declared.

Austria Extends Full Recognition To Soviet Russia

Austria is the latest country to fall in line and grant de jure recognition to the Soviet government. Austria for some time has had trade relations with Soviet Russia, and had lately recognized the Russian government de facto. Now it is announced Austria has given Russia full de jure recognition, with the establishment of complete diplomatic as well as trade relations.

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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

"Hell and Maria" Dawes Is Annoyed Over Many Delays

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, April 7.—Charles G. Dawes has declared his extreme annoyance at the Reparations Commission here over its delay in coming to terms. A determined struggle has been going on as to the amount of money Germany will be forced to pay.

The Reparations Commission of which Dawes is chairman, plans the establishment of a private bank for Germany. Altho the announced purpose is to stabilize German currency and balance Germany's budget, the plan is to have seven foreign countries represented on the board of directors.

Germany Relinquishes Finances.

Germany will be asked to relinquish authority to print bank notes to the new bank, and the notes are to be printed outside Germany. The Reichsbank and the credit bank are to be absorbed by the new bank, it is announced, and a special foreign supervisor is to handle the reparations account.

This bank, which is looked on as a handy way for France, and thru Dawes the American financiers who have been active in France, to more easily plunder helpless Germany.

Capitalists After Railroads.

The bank's gold reserve may be transferred from Germany to another country by a three-fourths vote of the board of directors. In order to balance Germany's budget, the Reparations Commission announces the issuance of a series of international loans, secured by the German railroads, which are valued at 25 million gold marks. Two billion gold marks are the figures set by the "experts"—at a good interest of course—for the amount of these loans.

In order to meet these added demands of the international plunderers now engaged in dividing Germany's carcass, it is announced that Germany will be required to raise railroad fares and freight rates. The railroads will have to be supervised by foreigners.

Details Leaking Out.

Details of the experts' reports are leaking out as they pass thru more, and more hands in translation, printing and proof reading.

French sources today handed out what purported to be an authoritative resume of the Dawes committee's report. It conforms to the outline published yesterday, namely, that a gold bank of emissaries will be established, an international loan granted Germany, and control of the railroads assumed and adds hitherto unpublished details.

"Without interfering with military occupation of the Ruhr," the authoritative French version says, "the economic unity of Germany must be restored."

"The Ruhr customs and railways must be returned to Germany, but allied representatives will act as overseers in order to safeguard the security of the troops."

Germany Must Pay.

Germany's reparations payments will amount to one billion gold marks the first year by means of a foreign loan of 800,000,000 plus 200,000,000 from a transport tax.

"Five hundred million will be paid the second year and third year, 1,750,000,000 the fourth year, 2,450,000,000 the fifth and a rising rate thereafter, according to Germany's national prosperity."

"The entire German railway system is to be conceded for fifty years to accompany with a capital of 26,000,000,000 gold marks, of which two billion marks in preferred stock will be given."

The French version also included a levy on German industries which profited by annihilation of the mark.

Russian Co-Op Bank Makes Great Strides During Past Year

One of the surest signs of industrial recovery in Russia is the fine record made during the past year by the All-Russian Cooperative Bank, a report of which has just been made public by the All American Cooperative Commission.

The number of paid-in shares in the Russian Bank increased during the year from 48,000 to 74,000. The bank, which has 15 branches and 15 agencies in the provinces, has on deposit at the end of the year more than 1,200,000 gold rubles. Its net profit for the year amounted to 7,900,000 gold rubles, of which 25 per cent will be added to the capital stock, 25 per cent to the fund for long-term loans, 6 per cent distributed in dividends, and 7 per cent set aside for cultural and educational purposes.

Due to the healthy financial development of the cooperative system in Russia, the credit operations of the bank were greatly increased during the year. From October to December alone they increased more than 75 per cent.

The management of the cooperative bank is now negotiating with the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions an agreement whereby the trade unions of the country will use the bank as the depository for their surplus funds. In this way, the Russian trade unions will benefit, as an increasing number of American trade unions now are doing, in the cooperative sharing of any profits made on the investment of their money.

Every new DAILY WORKER reader means a new recruit in the ranks of militant labor.

BURNS MUST GO!

PROVISIONS OF NEW TAX BILL ARE MADE PUBLIC

Three Per Cent on Small Incomes

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Practically all provisions of the new tax bill to be reported within a day or two by the Senate Finance Committee were made known today.

The bill under final agreement in committee, provides:

A three per cent normal tax on incomes of less than \$4,000.

A six per cent normal tax on incomes of more than \$4,000.

Do You Earn This Much?

A maximum surtax of 25 per cent on incomes over \$100,000.

A tax of 25 per cent on inheritances of more than \$10,000,000.

A 10 per cent tax on all jewelry costing more than \$25.

Slightly more exemptions on the taxes on automobiles.

A flat corporation tax of 14 per cent instead of 12 1/2 per cent.

A tax of 10 per cent on all admissions over 50 cents.

A tax of 10 per cent on radio parts and sets and mah-jong sets.

Taxes upon telephone and telegraph messages and tobacco will remain the same instead of being reduced as in the bill passed by the house provided.

Some Reductions Made.

The following taxes will be wiped out under the new senate bill:

Beverages, candy, corporation capital stock, capital loss provisions, straight levy on the theatres and circuses, knives, dirks and daggers, liveries, hunting, shooting and riding garments, yachts and motorboats, sales, carpets, rugs, trunks and purses.

Chairman Smoot of the committee, now expects to complete the bill finally tonight. He announced he would not report it to the senate until it is printed and this may not be done before Wednesday.

Millinery Workers Beating Association In Open Shop City

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—Five hundred Los Angeles Millinery Workers are out on a strike to force the millinery manufacturers to recognize their union and give them a 44-hour working week.

As usual the Merchants and Manufacturers Association has taken the millinery bosses under their wing and are directing the manufacturing end of the strike. While more than 85 per cent of the workers in the industry are solidly organized and well led and are determined to win.

Bosses Not Chivalrous.

Several shops have already settled and have allowed all of the demands. A paradoxical situation, however, has developed. The bosses are willing to give a 44-hour week to the male workers, but not to female workers. The reason therefore, seems to be the fact that they need the skilled and organized male workers, but are taking advantage of the fact that the women workers are not organized as well as the men.

The Needle Industry in the West has been expanding. Many small manufacturers are looking for an open shop utopia, have moved their shops to Los Angeles—the city that houses the staff headquarters of the God of the Open Shop. The Chamber of Commerce advertises Los Angeles as the "Only White Spot in America" and asks all business men to join the M&M and keep the spot white.

Out to Win.

It is an axiomatic fact, however, that where factories and shops concentrate, the Working Class concentrates. It becomes conscious and the chances of the "Spot" always being "white" are very slim.

White Rule does prevail and will prevail as long as the workers are not conscious and misled, but the Millinery Workers of Los Angeles are on the march and all they can do to redden the White Spot.

Colors Will Riot at Big International Bazaar Next Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 8.—Preparation for the Third Annual International Bazaar, for the relief of class war prisoners, to be held April 10-13 at Central Opera House, 67th Street and 3rd Avenue, entered an intensive stage this week. The Bazaar is now only ten days away.

The Bazaar promised to be a riot of color, frolic and fun. Entertaining programs are arranged for the evenings, and good dance music will be on hand for the votaries of Terpsichore. Programs and special sales will feature the afternoons and evenings.

Most of the booths are taken and these will present an attractive scene in the gay decorations and load of good things: dresses, hats, ornamental objects, books, confections, etc. Norma Berman, secretary of the National Defense Committee, reports a gratifying flow of contributed articles for the booths. She urges the comrades not to let up, however, in their efforts to obtain contributions as there is still great need of articles and, of course, the more things obtained and sold the wider can be the relief work.

N. Y. WORKERS PLEDGE AID TO FREE FILIPINOS

Parties of Wall Street Are Denounced

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, April 8.—At one of the most enthusiastic meetings held in New York City, close to 800 workmen and women pledged their solidarity with the Filipino people in their struggle for complete national independence and for freedom from the domination of the present American imperialist rule of Wall Street. The republican and democratic parties were denounced scathingly for their devotion to the cause of imperialism and all the energies and resources of the Workers (Communist) Party of America were pledged to the Filipino masses to help them conclude their victorious fight against the capitalist exploiters, the common enemy of the workers of the world.

Antonio Viterbo, professor of the University of Manila, the first speaker, told the interested audience of the great progress made by the Filipinos in education and industry. Prof. Viterbo emphasized that considerable industrial progress achieved by the Filipino people and made a fervent plea for their national independence. Scott Nearing followed Prof. Viterbo and told how the American imperialists got their first foothold in the Philippines and gradually extended their control and influence until they now have invested more than one-quarter of a billion dollars in the Islands.

Scott Nearing gave an enlightening as well as interesting talk on the growing "investments in patriotism" made by the American capitalists in the Philippines. "These investments in rubber, coconut oil, hemp, copra, sugar and tobacco are the investments in patriotism made by the American capitalists and are responsible for the present imperialist policy of the Washington government towards the Philippines. Washington is the last place on earth where the Filipinos will get their national freedom and liberty. It is only by establishing their economic freedom in the Philippines that the Filipinos will ever be able to get their freedom," said Scott Nearing.

Jay Lovestone told how the American capitalist class is employing its control of the United States government to enslave the Filipino people in the same way that it exploits and oppresses the workers and farmers at home. He told the story of the appointment of General Wood as Governor General and the policy pursued by Wood in his campaign to force the Philippine nation to hand over valuable concessions to the Standard Oil, Procter & Gamble and Firestone Rubber Co., interests which were among the big business groups that invested close to two billion dollars in the presidential primary campaign of General Wood in 1920.

Workers' and Farmers' Government. It is the interests of our own working class at least as much as in the interests of the Filipino masses that we must get into the fight for the national freedom of the Philippines. Today, the only organization of all peoples oppressed by the capitalist imperialist world over is the Communist International of which the Workers Party of America is a section. It is only a Workers' and Farmers' government of, by, and for the American working class that can guarantee political and economic freedom to the brave Filipino people that has resisted tyranny for four hundred years.

Vicente Bumanan director of the Philippine Press Bureau and member of the official Filipino Independence Mission, followed with a thorough analysis and a complete annihilation of the various arguments usually put up against Philippine independence by the capitalist newspapers. Mr. Bumanan drew tremendous applause when he told of how the Workers Party was thanked by the Philippine Confederation of Labor at its recent national congress and how the Filipino workers and farmers are responding to the call for international solidarity issued by the Workers Party of America.

Resolution Proposed. At the close of the meeting Jay Lovestone proposed the following resolution which was adopted unanimously and with great enthusiasm by a rising vote of the hundreds of workers who filled the Webster Hall.

"We the workers of New York, in mass meeting assembled under the auspices of the Workers Party of America, Local Greater New York, unanimously pledge our solidarity with the Filipino people in their struggle for complete national freedom from the domination of Wall Street.

"The demand that Congress immediately recall General Wood and his military cabinet from the Philippines and pledge ourselves to do

Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the second section. It is as follows:

II. Party Apparatus and Workers' Bureaucracy.

NOW to the second point of the discussion, the question of the Party apparatus. We must first differentiate between the state apparatus and the Party apparatus. As already mentioned above, the state apparatus is formally in our hands, but we have many years of endeavor before us before it is actually entirely ours. We have first to educate a whole generation of our own people in the practical work of running this apparatus. We have always been aware that the apparatus is very faulty in many respects, that it is bureaucratic, decayed. It is therefore evident that the state apparatus has to be improved.

Party Bureaucracy. But what do we need for this purpose? We may have 15,000 competent proletarians in the Party, but that does not in the least render it possible for us to cure the state apparatus. Why not? Because mere resolutions, meetings, and words, do not suffice to rule the bureaucrats. At present, time, comrades, you may observe a very interesting phenomenon at all discussion meetings. It is precisely the most emphatically bureaucratic elements working in the state apparatus who now pose as the greatest democrats, who delight in passing all sorts of resolutions, and accentuate the democratic role. And yet everything will remain the same as before. If we are really to obtain a firm grip over the bureaucrats in the state apparatus, the first premise is the existence of a strong Bolshevik state apparatus.

In other words: It is not sufficient to pass resolutions, we must besides possess a suitable instrument, must possess the possibility of setting our knee on the breast of the bureaucrats, you will gain nothing by resolutions. The bureaucrat himself will move hundreds of democratic resolutions, without altering conditions in the least. Hence the great significance of the Party apparatus for the maintenance of our power.

Decay of Social-Democracy. When Lenin exposed our state apparatus by his inexorable trenchant characterization, he appealed simultaneously to the Party, and made definitely concrete proposals for the transformation of our Party apparatus, pointed out how we could really get at the bureaucrats.

We know very well what a workers' bureaucracy means. I myself have for instance, studied the fate of the German Social Democratic bureaucracy. At that time I tried to enlighten the Russian workers as to the reasons for the decay of the German Social Democracy, and to show what had been the social roots of German Social Democratic opportunism. I adduced three main factors as causes of the decay of Social Democracy in Germany:

1. The existence of petty bourgeois elements following the Party when they thought this was to their advantage, but without conviction. At the elections the German Social Democrats competed energetically with the bourgeoisie for the favor of these elements, and abandoned the Marxist principles step by step.

2. The rapid growth and increasing influence of the workers' aristocracy, composed of the economically privileged strata of the working class, and

everything in our power to compel Congress to adopt this policy.

"We call upon all workers and farmers and all labor and farm organizations to line up solidly for a fight to the finish in union with their Filipino brethren in our common struggle against our common enemy—the imperialist capitalist class of exploiters.

"We condemn the high-handed imperialist campaigns and policies against the Filipino nation, supported by the capitalist democratic and republican parties.

"We call upon all workingmen and exploited farmers to rally to the struggle waged and led by the Communist International for the freedom of all oppressed peoples—Filipinos, Haitians, Koreans, Indians, and others—now held in subjection by the capitalist governments and ruling classes of the United States and all other imperialist controlled countries."

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3. The rising of a workers' bureaucracy, the twin brother of the workers' aristocracy, and the increasing importance of the bureaucracy in the whole proletarian movement, and particularly in the policy of the Party.

Structure of German Party. I followed up Robert Michels by drawing up the following diagram of the structure of the stratification in German Social Democracy:

Chairman of the Party Committee. Party officials. Party members. Party members in general meetings. Party members. Voters.

To this I observed:

"The base of the pyramid is formed by the four millions of Social Democratic voters. Then comes another stratum, also numerically powerful, formed by the Party members, counting about a million. Then come the participants in the general Party meetings, already much fewer in number. Above these stands a small ruling group of Party officials. And the apex of the pyramid is finally formed by the small staff of the most prominent Party officials, the committees and their chairmen."

The three main factors mentioned above are all counter-revolutionary in effect, and Anton Pannekoek was thus entirely in the right in his critical articles in which he threw much light on these aspects of Social Democracy. The workers' aristocracy is, and always has been, a reactionary caste. But none the less we had to admit, even at that time, that a comprehensive labor movement cannot possibly entirely dispense with a certain bureaucratic apparatus. To be sure: if we have only 1,000 members, then we can dispense with paid functionaries with ease. But it is impossible for extensive memberships to manage without a certain number of paid workers' bureaucrats. In the end it is a question of so organizing matters that we obtain a really good labor bureaucracy, one entirely in accord with the working masses.

Bolshevik Party. The labor bureaucracy of our Party cannot by any means be designated as a workers' aristocracy. The traditions of the Bolsheviks, who have fought for decades against the Mensheviks, and have thus formed a chosen elite of revolutionists, have enabled us to create a fairly competent Party apparatus. It is not excessively powerful in numbers, for 18,000 comrades serve the machinery of the apparatus over a gigantic territory, comprising a sixth of the surface of the globe.

One half of these 18,000 comrades are technical workers, whilst only 7,000 to 8,000 comrades are politically active. Quantitatively, the number does not appear to us to be excessively high. And it must not be forgotten that our Party apparatus is not merely occupied with propaganda and agitation as is the case in other countries, but that its main efforts are directed towards the regulation of the state machinery. The Party apparatus has to concern itself with every question, whether it relate to the mobilization of an army, to the grant of debentures for a gold loan, or to some campaign to be undertaken out in the country.

We are of the opinion that our Party apparatus is the best part of the Party, that it forms the firm bony framework of the Party. When our "opposition" begins to criticize the apparatus, we declare such an attitude to be entirely un-Bolshevik. It is completely unpermissible to oppose these two ideas, and is equal to an attempt to oppose the bony framework of a human being to the human organism as such. Of course it goes without saying that the framework itself will suffice in itself. Bones can do nothing without muscles.

Degeneracy into Menshevism. The Party apparatus represents the bony framework of the Party. We know very well that there are such things as diseases of the bones, and that the Party apparatus is not immune to incurable ones. But the bones do not apply to our framework. It is solely the semi-Menshevik elements, unable to bear the Bolshevik fist, the Bol-

shevist centralism, the firm Bolshevik grasp which alone is capable of laying hand on the bureaucrats, who are continually groaning that the apparatus is an armored shell, perfectly unbearable. But only when we are obliged to hold on the lead.

A small minority of our Party has just started a great campaign against the Party apparatus. The comrades of the "opposition" are here lapsing into a semi-Menshevik manner of thought. But it is nevertheless a rather too primitive weapon, and a demagogic insinuation, to exclaim now: "Aha! Now you want to maintain that Trotsky and Radek are Mensheviks!"

People do not become either Bolshevik or Menshevik overnight. This is a matter of gradual development. Often it requires months, sometimes it even takes years. All that we can assert is that the attitude adopted indicates a development in the direction of Menshevism. This view of the role of the old Bolshevik Party apparatus remains us strongly of our old differences with the Mensheviks.

If Comrade Radek and the other comrades revise their standpoint, our present dispute will have become a mere episode within a few weeks; it will seem to us like a bad dream, speedily forgotten. But if the "opposition" perseveres in its error, or goes to the length of forming a fractious group on wrong views, then this will be an obstinacy degenerating into Menshevism.

Previous Discussions. I recall to your recollection the first conflict in the Social Democratic Party of Russia, at its II. Party Congress in London in 1903, leading to the first split of the party into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. What was the cause of the schism at that time? It was carried thru at that time by Lenin along the line of the following differences of opinion. The point under discussion was No. 1 of the Party statutes, defining membership of the Party.

Two drafts formulating this paragraph were submitted, one drawn up by Lenin, the other by Martov. The Lenin draft was as follows: "Every one is taken to be a member of the Party who recognizes its program, and who supports it by material means, and by personal participation in the work of one of the organizations of the Party." Martov's draft, on the other hand, was worded as follows: "A member of the Party is he who recognizes its program, supports the Party materially, and gives the Party regular personal support under the control of the Party."

Martov, seconded by Paul Axelrod, thus demanded a looser and less definite form of organization. Lenin, who had at that time Plekhanov as comrade in arms, was on the other hand anxious for a really strict organization of disciplined revolutionists.

This at the beginning was the extent of the difference of opinion in both directions. At that time many comrades believed that the whole disagreement was merely a matter of choice of wording. But Lenin had already made a correct diagnosis of both tendencies on the basis of these differences, and wrote as follows:

Lenin's Analysis. "The conflict has split our Party into two camps, into the camp of the Jacobins and that of the Girondists of the proletarian revolution."

Now, comrades, compare our present differences of opinion with the "opposition" to the differences which arose 20 years ago. You will be compelled to come to the conclusion that these are very much greater today, in the year 1923, than they were in 1903. And yet they do not by any means imply the necessity of a split in the Party. I repeat: If the minority recognize their errors, and liquidate these within a few weeks, then the whole dispute will remain nothing but an episode. But if the attempt is made to gather together all the

tendencies which have already shown themselves, and which will continue to make themselves felt; if these tendencies are tenaciously pursued until a fraction is formed, then a broad chasm will appear between the two trends of opinion, broader than the chasm which once divided us from the Mensheviks.

The minority, as is invariably the case, seeks to mask its position. It naturally does not say that it is opposed to the Bolshevik Party apparatus, but "only" that it is opposed to the bureaucracy in the apparatus, which has got into a rut, requires renewal, etc. It need not be emphasized that we are all opposed to our apparatus falling into a rut of bureaucracy. But what is the real truth about bureaucracy?

Opposed Bureaucracy. We have been fighting it openly in the state apparatus for years! At the VIII. Soviet Congress, held in December, 1920, a special address was devoted to the struggle against the bureaucracy of our apparatus. Bureaucracy has thus been fought quite openly. At that time the Central Committee had chosen me to speak on this subject. In 1920 the Mensheviks were still a legal party. Martov, who took part in this congress, scoffed at us: "Now you have had three years of your dictatorship, and you suddenly come along with a fight against bureaucracy!"

We replied to these gentlemen: "Laugh as much as you like, all the same bureaucracy will have to be fought against for years." Lenin, in the course of his speech, made the following observation:

"Anyone who believes that bureaucracy can disappear within a few months is a charlatan, for bureaucracy is deeply rooted in the structure of the country, and in the whole social history of Russia. There are many illiterates in our country, it was bureaucratically ruled for centuries under Czarism, the rule of absolutism rendered bribery a general phenomenon, customary all over the country."

"Besides this, the country is poor, which again conduces to bureaucracy. At one time we were in such a position that we had to divide ten pairs of boots among three hundred persons. How could we manage this? Well, commands were given, then counter-commands, special commissions were appointed. All this naturally strengthened bureaucracy."

How to Destroy Bureaucracy. The conclusion arrived at by Lenin was as follows: "In order to destroy bureaucracy, the first thing is to have an adequate supply of boots, that is, the country must not be so poor. Further, illiteracy must be abolished, and finally, bribery must disappear. In other words, the cultural level of the working class must be raised."

We put the question in the same manner at the present juncture. We are as little able today as then to open out rose-colored vistas, and can promise nothing. Perhaps Comrade Radek can promise us that if we give him the workers' democracy (interjection from Radek: No, cannot promise it!)—well then, if not Radek, then perhaps Comrade Trotsky—he will abolish bureaucracy in Russia within half a year, or even a whole year. We for our part cannot promise any such thing. We state candidly that we require the years for the first prerequisite in the raising of the cultural level of the country, and the disappearance of illiteracy.

It is not at all the case that Radek and Trotsky hate bureaucracy, whilst we of the C. C. love it. This is not the question. The real point is the significance of the iron framework represented by the Bolshevik Party apparatus, our real fighting weapon against Menshevism. It is precisely this iron weapon which is so detested, for it causes much unpleasantness to certain elements.

(To Be Continued Thursday)

(See G. Zinoviev, "History of the Russian Communist Party," 1923, Chap. 3.)

Queer Landlord Was Good, Yet Rich; Had Very Fine Funeral

(By The Federated Press)
CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—"Landlord Ben" Yetra, the ideal landlord, is dead, and his funeral was attended by such a crowd of steel workers and their friends that the street in front of his home was packed for two blocks. For the landlord who never fired a tenant or evicted a family, who provided for the food for steel workers' families when the mills shut down was known and loved by the whole steel mill neighborhood.

Coming to this country as a poor immigrant from Hungary 32 years ago, Landlord Ben started working for the steel company at 98 cents a day, and raved up enough money to bring his wife and baby across the pond. Together he and his wife toiled until they had enough ahead to buy a little grocery store, and as their savings grew, they invested in houses to shelter some 50 of their fellow workers. Yetra was not only generous to his tenants, but to every worker who came to him for aid. When hard times came, he would trust his tenants and other workers for grocery bills and rent. Despite his generosity, Yetra prospered financially, being a very rich man in the affections of his fellow men.

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ATALE OF TWO REPUBLICS

RUSSIA and GERMANY

To Be Shown

ZEIGLER, ILL., April 9, Empire Theatre
LIVINGSTON, ILL., April 10, Eagle Theatre
COLLINSVILLE, ILL., April 11, Miner's Temple
GRANITE CITY, ILL., April 12, Rialto Theatre
VALERIE, ILL., April 13, Palace Theatre
CARLINVILLE, ILL., April 14, Marvel Theatre
KINCAID, ILL., April 15, Kincaid Theatre
TAYLORVILLE, ILL., April 16, Elk Theatre
AUBURN, ILL., April 17, American Theatre
BEND, ILL., April 18, Grand Theatre
DECATUR, ILL., April 19, Public High School
VERDIN, ILL., April 20, Rex Theatre
WESTVILLE, ILL., April 21, Orpheum Theatre
AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 22, Keith Theatre
LINCOLN, ILL., April 22, Lyric Theatre
STAUNTON, ILL., April 23, Labor Temple Theatre
PEORIA, ILL., April 26, Majestic Theatre
ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Hall
PEKIN, ILL., April 29, Empire Theatre.

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Los Angeles Readers, Notice!

A CONFERENCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Will be held April 17th, 8 P. M., in Room 200-224 So. Spring St. All Labor Unions and fraternal organizations should be represented.

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HUGE MEETINGS FOR MAY DAY UNITED FRONT

Meetings, Concerts and Celebrations Planned

May Day is coming up with all good workers making ready for the United Front celebration which will be held on that great Labor holiday. A huge meeting has been planned for the evening in North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street, in which speakers will address the crowd in various languages. Alexander Bittelman, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party and former secretary of the Jewish Federation; William F. Dunne, an editor of THE DAILY WORKER; J. Kowalski, secretary of the Polish Federation; and Antonio Rossi, editor of the Italian weekly, "Liba Nuova," are the principal speakers.

A splendid concert is being arranged to complete the program. Freiheit Singing Society will contribute their chorus, and two Russian grand opera singers will give selections. Nita Obrastova, coloratura soprano, and Gabrilius Hrzanowski, baritone, are the vocalists secured.

Local unions and other workers' organizations have been invited to cooperate in this United Front celebration. Admission will be 25 cents. Remember the May Day United Front celebration, Thursday, May 1, 8 p. m., at North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street.

Labor School in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—Workers education classes, arranged by the Cincinnati Central Labor council and the municipal university are meeting at the Woodward high school. A total of 61 students, mostly women, enrolled. Free classes will be held every Tuesday and Thursday nights.

Booze in Washington, Too.
WASHINGTON, April 8.—Led by "Lone Wolf" Astor, master of disguise, the federal dry squad started another liquor cleanup in the capitol.

Youth Views

By HARRY GANNES

A. F. of L. and American Legion Back Military Training.
The flag waving still goes on. Officials of the American Federation of Labor, who put themselves forward as representatives of the American workers join in the cry for more military training. Most prominent among these are Samuel Gompers and George L. Berry, president of the international printing pressmen's union.

Despite the possibility of the Citizen's Military Training Camps being used as preparatory fields for scab and anti-labor forces, the A. F. of L. heads are particularly energetic in calling upon the American working youth to take part in this form of militarist preparation.

Each day the campaign for the enlistment of the youth in the Citizen's military training camps becomes broader and wider in its scope. Every nook and corner of the country is being reached with the boasting and gloating advertisements. Just what response will be had is doubtful at this time. From the reports we are able to get, very little enthusiasm is shown by the American youth for military training, especially in camps that have a distasteful reputation for stinking food and poor housing conditions.

It is certain that the set quota of young fellows who will be drilled as cannon-fodder without pay will not be filled and that simultaneously the campaign against the Communists and pacifists will develop enormous proportions when this fact dawns upon the thick skulls of the leaders of the militarist movement in this country.

The American Legion seems to be losing all its functions save that of scabbing and of preparing the American youth for new wars. The Legion acts as the unofficial publicity agent for the Citizen's Military Training Camps and is doing its job well.

With aid from the mis-leaders of labor, the Citizen's Military Training Camps might be able to recruit some misguided young workers, but when these young fellows come up against the realities of the brutal training and miserable surroundings of the training camps, they will feel anything but kindly toward the labor lieutenants.

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

The "Nigger-Thief." AND they failed to understand that it was not he who was on trial at the Charlestown court-house a month later, but the whole slavery system.

Every moment of that trial was reported in the newspapers of the nation. Every reader in America knew of the wonderful strength and majesty of John Brown in the court-room. The North began thinking about slavery as it had never thought before. John Brown was so manifestly pure in his intentions; manifestly a crusader, and people were forced to try to understand why an old, gray-haired farmer should have taken up arms at the age of sixty, after a life spent in useful occupations.

Brown Becomes National Figure. His dignity, his piety, his reputation as a terrible fighter, and the Biblical sublimity of the picture of this white-bearded patriarch surrounded by his seven sons, all of them armed with rifles, all of them ready to die for the cause of abolition—these had their powerful effect on the imagination of the North. Hosts of new friends rose

up in Brown's defense; legislatures passed resolutions asking for his pardon, Congressmen began speaking out, newspapers suddenly found themselves in danger of losing their subscribers if they spoke against John Brown; everywhere in the North men found themselves waking from a dream, and coming into the clear, white vision of John Brown. They saw slavery as if for the first time in all its horrors; they could not help taking sides. And the South became more and more inflamed with rage as the trial progressed, and those reverberations reached it from the North.

Established Order Defied. John Brown was tried on three charges, murder, treason, and inciting the slaves to rebellion. The trial was quickly over; it was but a formality. The jury, of course, returned the verdict of guilty, and John Brown, lying on his cot in the court-room, said not a word, but turned quietly over on his side, when he heard it.

A few days later, Judge Parker pronounced the sentence of death, and this time John Brown rose from his cot, and drawing himself up to his full stature, with flashing eagle eyes, and calm, clear and distinct tones, he addressed the citizens of America. He said many things that they were soon to understand clearly on the battlefields of the Civil War.

"Had I taken up arms in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, or any of their class, every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than of punishment. But this Court acknowledges the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which is the Bible, and which teaches me that all things that I would have men do unto me, so must I do unto them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I fought for the poor; and I say it was right, for they are as good as any of you; God is no respecter of persons."

Bravely Faces Death. "I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of his despised poor, I did no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

Judge Parker fixed the date for hanging on December 2nd, 1859, a month away. It was a fatal mistake for the South, and John Brown's finest gift at the hands of the God he believed in.

(To Be Continued Thursday.)
(The Agitator in Jail)

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

BILLY JARVIS DISCOVERS LOYALTY.

By B. W.

The heart that beat beneath the khaki jacket of little Billy Jarvis was the proudest and happiest in the whole of Murkville. As he went bravely among the homeward hurrying workers in the clear summer evening, he paid little heed to his aching back, his poor sore drooping eyes, and the weariness in his joints. He clutched his precious paper tightly, and told himself that he had spent a glorious day.

Then, for the hundredth time, his active mind reviewed the wonderful events since school had closed the day before for the summer holidays. There had been a special parade of the whole boy scout troop that night. How eagerly he had listened to the speech of the strange gentleman whom the scoutmaster had introduced as Mr. Hearst, editor of the "Murkville Pioneer!" And what a great speech it was!

The Scouts Scab. Mr. Hearst's speech was loyalty, which was the thing that kept the American Democracy together. He quoted the scout law: "A scout is loyal to his country, his officers, his parents, his employers, and those under his command." He was there to offer the law into practice.

There were, Mr. Hearst was sorry to say, creatures on the face of the earth, who were loyal neither to country, nor employer. One of these creatures had obtained employment at the Pioneer Press in the summer town. He had been discovered creating discontent among the workers, and of course he was sent about his business. But his wicked designs had succeeded only too well, and the workers at the Press had gone on strike to get the vicious agitator back into his job.

But a true American like Mr. Hearst was not so easily beaten. The Pioneer Press was determined to carry on without these misguided men. And would all those boy scouts who were willing to turn out very boy the next day please step to the front. What a rush there was! And one of the most eager was patrol-leader Billy Jarvis.

And the next morning without saying anything about it at home, Billy presented himself for duty. He soon found that work is not a pleasant thing. He ran errands, he carried great piles of paper and boxes of type. He counted and wrapped up cards and handbills as they came off the press. The managing director took him to collect paper and deliver the next day paragraph for the "Pioneer," now reduced to one small sheet describing the help given by the Boy Scouts, and especially the youngest patrol-leader, Billy Jarvis, a loyal American citizen of thirteen. The first copy off the press was signed by the directors and the editor, and presented to Billy. It was this paper

that he clutched so proudly as he hurried home.

He Scabs No More. When he entered the mean little cottage in a dismal back street that served him as a town house, he saw that there was something wrong. His father more bitter and resentful than ever and his mother's eyes looked as if she had been crying.

Now his mother was kissing him impulsively, while his father was explaining in his slow, halting, earnest way that impressed Billy far more than the flowery words of Mr. Hearst. The workers at the Pioneer Press had been unorganized until one of the workers had got them into the union, so that they could be loyal to their class. The bosses had fired this man and the workers had gone out on strike against his dismissal. The firm was trying to carry on with the scabs—dirty traitors to their class! So other workers had come loyally to the help of the strikers. Along with all the other truck drivers, Mr. Jarvis had refused to deliver papers to the Press from the paper warehouse where he was employed. So he lost his job. "Now I'm afraid there will be no pocket money for you, Billy, and no camp this year unless this affair is settled soon," ended Jarvis gloomily.

As soon as his father had finished, Billy related all that had passed during the day and he asked them to clear up his bewilderment. He had tried to be loyal, and so had his father, yet they found themselves fighting against one another.

Then Mr. Jarvis answered, slowly, painfully seeking after words, but at earnestness and calm. "Billy, born of hard experience. Billy had seen how, in the Pioneer Press, there were directors who did no work—except when forced to during strikes!—but who rode around in automobiles, while the people who did work—and you know how hard work is, Billy!—lived in miserable houses and were always hard up. So it was, all over the country. There was a class who worked for low wages, and a class who got rich by robbing and oppressing the workers."

Let's Get Busy! Then he showed Billy the contradiction in the Scout Law. If a working class lad was loyal to his employers, he was disloyal to his parents, who were ground down by the masters. If he wanted to be loyal to his parents, he could not be loyal to the rich and the country, which was based on the robbery of the weak and helpless. Everyone had to choose one loyalty and stick to it and he asked Billy to choose the loyalty of the working class. So they talked for hours, and at the end, they burned the Pioneer solemnly together.

Of course, reader, you know how the story ends. Billy persuaded his friends to stop being scabs. Right so far. He left the Boy Scout movement.

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Poet Throws Barbed Wire Ditty Into Harry M. Daugherty

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 8.—The bouncing of Daugherty by President Coolidge has not gone unrhymed. In a letter to the ex-attorney general, Maynard Shipley who has been editor of the socialist paper in the radical and labor movements says:

"Allow me, as a citizen interested in your welfare and that of the nation, to repeat to you, at this crisis, the words you yourself spoke at your interview with the great and good man, Eugene V. Debs. You there said: 'I hope you won't commercialize your notoriety.'"

"This recalls some verses of mine which were published at the time of this interview, and which it seems pertinent to repeat here:"

DAUGHERTY AND DEBS
Said the ant to the oak tree,
That far above it towered,
"I've ordered you to visit me,
Because I'm so empowered."

Said the ant to the oak tree,
That still and lofty stood,
"I trust your future conduct
Will prove your gratitude."

Said the ant to the oak tree,
That grew in majesty,
"I hope you won't commercialize
Your notoriety."

Said the oak tree to the ant—
Not a word; the royal oak,
Lost in silent dreams and memories,
Did not know the insect spoke!

Daugherty has not vouchsafed any reply to Shipley's friendly letter.

Another Labor Bank.
BOSTON, April 8.—A charter has been granted to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for a bank and editor company in Boston. The capital is to be \$500,000 and the surplus \$100,000. The official title will be the B. of L. E. Bank and Trust Co. As in the case of the other B. of L. E. banks, stock will be sold only to members of the organization, with controlling interest in the hands of the brotherhood itself. Many New England engineers have applied for stock in the new Boston Brotherhood bank.

Mail Robbers Busy.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—Two bandits held up a United States mail truck here and escaped with eight sacks of registered mail, said to contain \$20,000 in cash and negotiable papers.

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IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

English Horn and Irish Harp Get on Frankenstein's Nerves

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN

Henri Verbrugghen, conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, brought his band to Chicago for a concert at Orchestra Hall on April 2. The concert opened with the London symphony of Vaughan Williams. The work is unique, picturing as it does the spirit of a great metropolis, with its gloom and suffering, with its roaring confusion of life, and its melancholy dunks and quiet. In the performance of it was a musical crime. One can forget a certain harshness of tone in the clarinets, oboes and English horn in praising the quality of the strings and brass, but one can not forgive the way in which an important phase of the original instrumentation was monkeyed with. In the prologue to the symphony occur, for instance, the chimes of Big Ben, which in the original are scored for great tubular bells. The Minneapolis orchestra played them on a harp and lost some of the finest music in the work thereby. It is just as sensible to play a piccolo cadenza on a trombone.

Not Enough Noise. Another point in orchestration that was most annoying was the way in which the cymbals were played. After the barbarous custom of military bands, one cymbal was affixed to the bass drum, and all its tone was lost. Thus, what should have been a tremendous crash to round off a big climax in the first movement of the symphony sounded like a sauce-pan being dropped.

Two preludes, to the first and third acts of Lohengrin, followed. The first is a long ecstasy of religious feeling, the second is festive and brilliant, like the famous wedding scene it immediately precedes.

A work never heard in Chicago before was Rossini's "Fest of the Spider." It is music accompanying a ballet, and like so much ballet music, calls for the stage action to make it most effective. It does suggest vaguely the story, which tells how a butterfly is enticed into the spider's web, and killed.

A Dignified Conductor. The concert closed with Liszt's symphonic poem "The Preludes." This is wondrously beautiful musical philosophy, based on a poem by Lamartine. The idea of which is that each great experience of life is only a prelude to the supreme experience of death.

Verbrugghen is a splendid conductor. It is interesting to compare him to the more familiar Stock. Where Stock is supremely reserved and calm, Verbrugghen is athletic and full of motion, but not, as so many flourishing directors, suggestive of an India rubber jumping-jack. His interpretation is in many respects different from that of the conductor of the Chicago orchestra, and, in some places, desirably so.

The Apollo Musical club, Harrison Wild, director, will present Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and "Rusurgram" by Henry K. Hadley, at Orchestra Hall on April 8 at 8:15.

Pauper Wages in Massachusetts. Women's wages in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments during February averaged \$17.23 a week, according to statistics compiled by the state department of labor. Hardly an amount to tempt a mother to leave home. But it does all right—tempts thousands who find employment in the cotton mills, the boot and shoe factories, the silk mills, and garment trades. And the reason is not hard to find for the report shows that thousands of fathers do not earn more than \$25 a week, some of them as low as \$21.56.

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Reduction of Wages, Solution of High Rent Problem, Says Plute

A study of Building Costs and Rental Returns, by William J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage Company. A Review.

Every organization which, in a one-sided way, has interested itself in Chicago's housing problem, has its own particular, and generally narrow remedy for the housing shortage and the high rents.

Thus, Carl D. Thompson, head of the Public Ownership League, says that "Large municipal apartment houses are the only solution." Mr. Vance of the Tenants League, which turns out to be a partnership between himself and another lawyer, charging two dollars a year for the tenants membership, and protecting the tenant for that year in court, says, "The only way to reduce Chicago's rents is to get legislation passed curbing the landlords and then go to law to see that the legislation is enforced."

Housing Shortage. A somewhat rare solution is the housing problem, which is not only unusually frank and honest, but put forth by a man of authority, is contained in a recently issued "Study of Building Costs and Rental Returns," by William J. Moore, president of the American Bond and Mortgage company of New York and Chicago. We have already briefly quoted this treatise to demonstrate that there is a housing shortage in America. After showing that because of high rents, real estate bonds are a sure and most profitable form of investment, and will continue to be for several years, Mr. Moore tells why he thinks rent will remain high, and what he thinks is the only road which will lead to a reduction of rents.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards recently made a nationwide investigation of over-production or under-production of housing facilities, the banker points out. This investigation, which was most thorough, demonstrated that the housing shortage is far from being made up, and that the prospect for a considerable reduction in rents by reason of over-production is at least several years off. Of 184 cities which reported, 131 declared a housing shortage existed. No overbuilding is reported in 164 out of 178 cities; 120 out of 156 cities indicated rentals firmer and higher. Another statistician of recognized ability made another investigation of 60 principal cities. He arrived at the definite conclusion that practically all of them are from one to three years behind in their building requirements.

No Reduction in Rents. The survey proves, as all other surveys have proved, that there is a definite and considerable housing shortage in all our principal cities, and it further concludes that the resulting high rents will continue to make the high interest now obtainable on real estate bonds, and investments, a very profitable security. But Mr. Moore, altho not shedding many tears over the high profits he is reaping on real estate, is not unsympathetic to any move designed to lower the general level of living costs. He therefore proceeds to tell us just how this lowering of rents can be accomplished. There is only one way, he tells us. Organization, propaganda, legislation, and political parties, he does not even mention. Mr. Moore is a powerful man. He knows just what he can count on for the courts and legislatures to do for him. Mr. Moore evidently has no fear that legislative bodies which are controlled by interests which he represents will bite the hand that is feeding them. But he does have a remedy for the high cost of living. Here it is:

"The only way permanent reduction in rentals can come about is thru a material reduction in building costs," he declares. "This reduction is possible only when three things are brought about—until there has been brought about a substantial reduction in the wages of all mechanics employed in producing building material and in erecting the buildings. This is true because 75 per cent of the cost of items entering into construction is for labor, the raw material costing not over 25 per cent. 2.—the price of coal must be reduced. 3.—freight rates must be reduced. 4.—income taxes must be reduced, for every penny of income tax collected from the building industry is added to the building costs."

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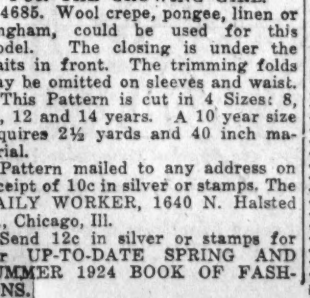
The 10th floor, please!



It must be hard to climb so many stairs, Mr. Bushytail.



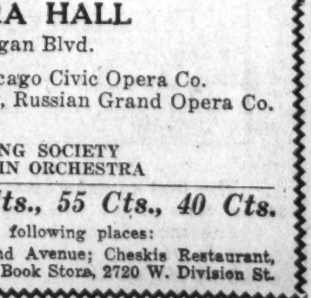
Oh, no, we have an elevator, Uncle Wiggle.



Going up.



The 10th floor, please!



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The Struggle In Britain

The MacDonald cabinet is quite correct in claiming that the Tories and Liberals sabotaged the Wheatley housing bill protecting unemployed tenants from eviction, but there is also reason to believe that it received but half-hearted support from the MacDonald wing of the cabinet.

The MacDonaldites have not as yet shown any great enthusiasm for measures that really challenge the right of the landlords and capitalists to control the lives of the workers and the opposition parties derive great comfort from the fact that the leadership of the labor party does not adopt an aggressive tactic for such measures. The attitude of the MacDonaldites towards the Wheatley bill was an apologetic one; the noble lords of the Tory party and the right honorable gentlemen of the Liberal party were quick to perceive their hesitancy.

The Wheatley bill was defeated by nine votes—proof conclusive that a militant policy would have put it over. The fight on the bill was looked upon by the Liberals as a test of the fighting quality of the labor party leadership; the Liberal leaders, Lloyd George and Asquith, remained neutral, refraining from voting and from all reports have been greatly heartened by the vacillating policy of the MacDonaldites.

The defeat of this measure—a purely humanitarian one in behalf of the most poverty-stricken section of the workingclass—affords an interesting sidelight on the temper of the British owning classes. The boasted fair play of these bloated Britishers evidently does not include anything that will encroach on the right of landlords to kick unemployed workers and their families into the street when the rent is not forthcoming. If such stern opposition arises against an attempt to restrict the profit-acquiring possibilities of a small section of the British ruling class the question is important of what will happen to parliamentarism in England if by a majority vote following the return of the Labor Party as majority party an attack is made on some fundamental basis of British capitalism.

The MacDonaldites have repeatedly emphasized their devotion to purely parliamentary processes, but the British capitalists have not and they will not hesitate to further sabotage the parliamentary program of the Labor Party while preparing to resist with every means available attempts to extend workingclass control of government and industry.

Our advice to MacDonald and his cabinet members is to use the prestige of their government positions to organize the British workingclass in a solid phalanx against British capitalism; to kick out of strategically important government positions, in the army and navy, and elsewhere, all lackeys of the capitalist system and fill the places with labor men who may not be quite so technically efficient but who are loyal to the workers; to encourage the establishment of councils of action by the labor unions, to unify British labor and prepare it to use the full force of its economic

power against the sabotage of the capitalists, the landlords and their hangers-on.

Unless something like this is done even a parliamentary majority after the next election will be of little service in making the British workers the real rulers of Britain.

The British capitalists, like every other capitalist class, will fight to the last ditch to preserve their privileges and when that time comes—it is not so far away—they will abandon all pretense of democratic procedure just as the German, Italian, Bulgarian and Spanish ruling classes have.

For inability to pass remedial legislation at present the officialdom of the British Labor Party can be excused even tho it puts up but a feeble fight; it cannot be excused, however, for not broadening and extending, by educational and organizational methods, the economic base of workingclass political power—the unions of the workers which are the first line of defense and offense in the struggle against capitalism and which must be carefully prepared for that struggle thru centralization of their power and a quickened consciousness of the all-important part they will have to play.

Aid From the Enemy

The expulsion of Anton Bimba from Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, Number 12646, of New York, for membership in the Workers Party of America, is the most high-handed and unjustifiable proceeding yet listed in the personal war conducted by Gompers against the Communists. We have refrained from commenting on this matter until all facts in the case were at hand and the Liberal "Nation" has already characterized the expulsion as an unmistakable infringement on the right of political expression of American citizens.

The expulsion of Comrade Bimba violates not merely certain more or less abstract rights but the laws of the American Federation of Labor; he was expelled by orders direct from President Gompers and for the specific reason that he was a Communist.

It was the political affiliation of Comrade Bimba that irritated President Gompers; he was an active member of the union and not the slightest suggestion of irregularity other than his political beliefs has been made; was the union to which he belonged strong enough to enforce the closed shop Comrade Bimba would be jobless because President Gompers does not believe in freedom of union men to join any political party whose program meets with their approval.

Latest reports from New York are to the effect that the arbitrary action of President Gompers has alienated many members of the union who hitherto were his strongest supporters and so far as the Communists are concerned this is meat and drink to them; they thrive upon the mistakes of their enemies and they have not as yet discovered that expulsions of Communists by labor fakery of the Gompers type is hampering the party to any great extent. The Communists have a program which depends for its success upon winning a majority of the workers to their side and if any surer way of doing this than to have enemies violate the laws and customs they have taught the workers to respect has been discovered we are quite certain it will become part of Communist tactics.

It is probably one of the chief reasons for the Olympian anger of President Gompers that he knows quite well the Communists, conscious of the weakness of his position, are laughing at him and his anti-red campaign while they capitalize it for organizational and political purposes.

He calls that "fanaticism" but history will have a word or two to say on the subject and it is enough for us to know that with the aid of President Gompers, to whom they are a welcome contrast, the Workers (Communist) Party of America rapidly is extending its influence where it counts—among the workers and farmers of America.

Reformism In Full Swing

By J. T. MURPHY

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Interest in the British labor movement is intensified by the setback given the Ramsay MacDonald labor government in parliament on Monday. In order to understand the British situation you must read these articles by J. T. Murphy, British Communist and trade unionist. They will appear in the DAILY WORKER during the remainder of this week. Today's installment is as follows:

EVERY day that goes by is simply crammed with incidents justifying every prediction and every word of criticism the Communists have made with regard to the Labor Government. Within a single month of office all the cards are on the table: "Labor Imperialism," "Empire Development," "Industrial peace," "social insurance," "sops for the workers," "national agreements," "wages boards," etc., etc. In short every possible measure to stifle the spirit of revolt. And the Trades Union bureaucracy are at one with the Labor Government in carrying this policy thru. The dock strike settlement is illuminating in this respect.

Compromise Strike.
The strike ended on a compromise. A compromise that could have been secured without the strike. The terms of settlement were practically agreed upon before the strike began. Mr. Shaw proposed the compromise which was the main feature of the settlement, namely, with the difference of four weeks only on the settlement of the second shilling.

The dockers demanded 2 shillings at once. The terms are 1 shilling now, another 1 shilling per day beginning of June. Mr. Shaw proposed the latter to begin at the end of June. But there had to be a strike for the benefit of the leaders. Bevin and Tillett had to win back the confidence of the men and make an attempt to smash the Stavedores Union which had captured many of the Transport Union's members in the unofficial strike of last year. They got the strike, magnificently complete. And then began the developments.

Promptly the Labor Government initiated the Industrial Court of Inquiry in accordance with the policy of fostering conciliation and preventing strikes, or when strikes do occur to confine them to very limited channels. At once Bevin seized the position for lime light and the court abruptly closed with Bevin the winner. The chairman and the Minister of Labor brought the contending parties together and the same night the terms were arranged. But the men refused. They had been told there would not be any compromise whatever and resented the slightest climb down with so complete a hold upon the situation.

Government Strike-Breaking Agency.
The Prime Minister has already announced that the Government was taking every necessary measure to safeguard the food supplies of the "nation" and had the nucleus of an organization ready for the job. Then the Postmaster General, Mr. Gethorn, one time leader of the South Wales Miners' Federation, proceeded to secure voluntary labor, that is blackleg labor to remove the foreign mails. The police proceeded to protect the blacklegs. The naval ratings were called in to help.

Meanwhile the union leaders proceeded to control the men. And this is how they did it. Bevin spoke as follows to the delegate conference which was returning to the districts to reverse the instructions of the men. "The Government is responsible for the moving of mails. They have re-

frained from using soldiers, naval ratings, blacklegs or force of any kind. But they are being driven up against it, and soon will have to take the choice of exercising their power or going out of office. That was the choice and there is no need to beat about the bush. We discussed the position with the Government . . . I want you to see the influence on our judgment in the course of the developments that have gone on."

Three days later Bevin had won. The Labor Government had won and the transport workers believed they had won a lot. And so they had. Following upon the Locomotive modification of the reductions which were being imposed upon them they had by direct action won back nearly to the position of 1922 when their wages were 12 shillings per day with the cost of living 75% higher than 1914. Now they were 11 shillings per day with the cost of living at the same figure. By the time they get the next 1 shilling there is every probability that the cost of living will have risen at least another five points and nullified the second shilling as a gain. Nevertheless they have broken the back of the offensive on wages and given an impetus to all other workers to be up and doing. And the concession to the Unemployed is rolling in from all directions.

But let us look more closely at the terms of settlement. The first six clauses deal with the wages question and the adjustment of piece work prices, overtime rates, etc. thereto.

Terms of Settlement.

7. Local Joint Committees. Local Joint Committees shall on the request of either side, consider, with a view to arriving at local settlements, the following matters: a) Time workers differentiating wages working to or from pieceworkers; b) The adjustment of piecework rates which are deemed too high or unduly low; c) Adjustment of exceptional working conditions, providing that the decisions and minutes issued by the National Joint Council shall not be displaced locally; d) Questions of safety working and general conditions affecting health.

8. Local Joint Committees shall meet within seven days of written request by either side to consider etc., etc. . . . Failing agreement within one month from such request or other time mutually agreed upon matters shall be deemed to have been referred to National Joint Council and its findings shall be deemed final and binding on all parties.

9. Decasualisation. The parties to this agreement shall agree to appoint a sub-committee, the Minister of Labor to appoint an independent chairman . . . to examine the proposal for a guaranteed week with a view to arriving at an agreement to give effect to the Shaw report.

10. Either party to this agreement desiring to amend or end the agreement shall give one month's notice. Upon such notice being given the parties shall meet forthwith to discuss the position. Failing agreement at the end of one month from such notice the parties may extend by agreement or either party may give fourteen days to terminate the agreement.

12. This agreement shall be considered as a modification of the national agreement of May 5th, 1920 and subsequent conditions attached thereto.

With the concessions on wages and the promised inquiry into the decasualisation question the leaders have won the confidence of the men. With the creation of the above machinery and the popularization of the Industrial Court, the leaders and the Labor Government have now got their grip upon the transport workers for

a long time to come. They have gained the machinery of conciliation to stifle strikes, to delay them and to strangle them.

Milk and Water Laborers. . . . Immediately they had succeeded the Daily Herald opens with a campaign for Courts of Inquiry. Here we are told, within a few short weeks a miners strike will be upon us. Why not a Court of Inquiry now and avoid all the distress and dislocation of industry which strikes entail? We are told to look at the Steel Smelters Confederation, the highest paid workers in the country operating with a sliding scale which goes up or down according to the cost of living, and they have had no strike for forty years. Look at the National Union of Railwaymen, how they are settling things without strikes. In this policy the General Council of the Trades Union Congress is lending every assistance and is turning to account its latest concession to the revolutionary workers of the unemployed committees. It has begun thru its joint committee of the Congress and the Unemployed Workers' Committee to take the sting out of the movement by giving it a respectable constitutional agitation with the sting drawn out of the demands. It is clear that the concession to the Unemployed is part of the big concerted move to maneuver the whole working class movement into a truce with capitalism. The final debate on Poplar adds strength to this contention.

Poplar Debate No. 2 Rent Bill.

John Wheatley, the Minister of Health, scored a "parliamentary triumph" but he delivered, on behalf of MacDonald, a most hefty blow at the workers of Poplar and everywhere else where they had been actively fighting for the guardians to line up with the Poplar policy. He turned the tables on Asquith and the Tories but failed utterly to take his stand with the Poplar guardians and fight the opposition as a class war fighter. His case was purely a parliamentary case, the rights and wrongs of the procedure he had taken with regard to cancelling the order which nobody had been able to enforce. He said: "Let me summarize what I have been saying. I have not surrendered Poplar. I do not intend to surrender to Poplar. I have rescued my department from a state of degradation. I have put my department in a position in which it can and will enforce the law and do so fearlessly because impartially and fairly. . . . I am willing and anxious, as is the Government, to reform the Poor Law, and particularly the Poor Law system of London, at the earliest possible moment. I am sure I will see, if I am in office, that the rights of the poor and the principles of Poplar Government are protected in the measure submitted to the House."

In an earlier part of the speech he declared, "I am not defending the Poplar Guardians. That is not my business or my duty."

Lansbury was left to face the brunt of this part of the business and it seems to settle very definitely the fate of Wheatley in the cabinet of MacDonald. To decline to line up with Poplar when every section of the opposition were attacking Poplar and cared not two pence whether the Poor Law was reformed or not so long as Poplar could be discredited in the eyes of the people, may be good parliamentarism in the MacDonald school but it is damned poor class war fighting.

Poor Law Reform.

Indeed his final declaration on the Poor Law reform is a complete surrender to the Liberals who are only becoming enthusiastic about poor law

reform because they feel that the only way to defend the spread of Poplarism which is growing in the Boards of Guardians is to transfer the functions of granting relief to Councils where they feel the capitalist forces have a firmer hold. From being an outspoken critic of MacDonald, Wheatley is beginning his most powerful ally, may be later to supercede him, but only to pursue more vigorously the policy of MacDonald.

This he is making obvious on his building schemes. Planning to build on a large scale and cheap which will catch the eyes of the multitude he desires the stability of capitalism over a period of years in order to carry out the dilution scheme with regard to skilled labor in the building industry. He is therefore asking for a building scheme extending over fifteen to twenty years with a working agreement between employers and workers without the slightest inroad into the powers of the capitalist at the present time.

That he has got great scope with the housing problem no one can dispute. In 1911 nearly 5 million persons in Great Britain lived more than two in a room; over a million Scotland alone the living room had less than three in a room. (The Government estimate of overcrowding is more than two in a room, living rooms included.) If the surplus persons had been removed from the overcrowded houses and re-housed in 3-roomed houses on the basis of 10 persons to a house 200,000 new houses would have been required in 1911. By 1914 there was an absolute shortage of 320,000 working class houses. During the war practically no houses were built except in overcrowded munition areas. At the end of the war the shortage was 520,000. Under the Addison scheme (1919 to 1922) 176,000 houses were built. In 1923 the estimate is that there is an absolute shortage of at least 800,000 houses, without making any allowance for an improvement in standard. These were the conditions that forced upon the Government in 1919 the first rent restriction act. This was continued until the summer of 1923 when the government announced its policy of gradual decontrol until 1925 when all control was to be removed. The act limited the landlord to increasing his rent not more than 40% above pre-war plus any increase in rates. Nor could the landlord turn out a tenant without finding a new accommodation. The new policy permitted the landlord to turn out the tenant without providing alternative accommodation if he bought the house before June 1923 and wanted it for himself or his family. That would mean also that control of rents would lapse as houses were released.

Outdoing Liberals in Liberalism.

This week a private members Bill was read twice and is likely to be adopted by the Government as a Government Bill. It is a measure which proposes to extend State control until 1928 and impose new restrictions on the landlords right of recovering possession of the house. It further proposes to cut the 40% above pre-war rent to 25%. That this will be popular abroad there is not the slightest doubt. Add to this the proposal for 9 shillings-per-week houses and it will be seen that the Labor Government is striving every nerve to win mass support and win confidence by social amelioration. They are striving to outdo the Liberals in Liberalism. Partly for these motives and partly for motives of international politics the question of the 48-hour week is receiving immediate attention.

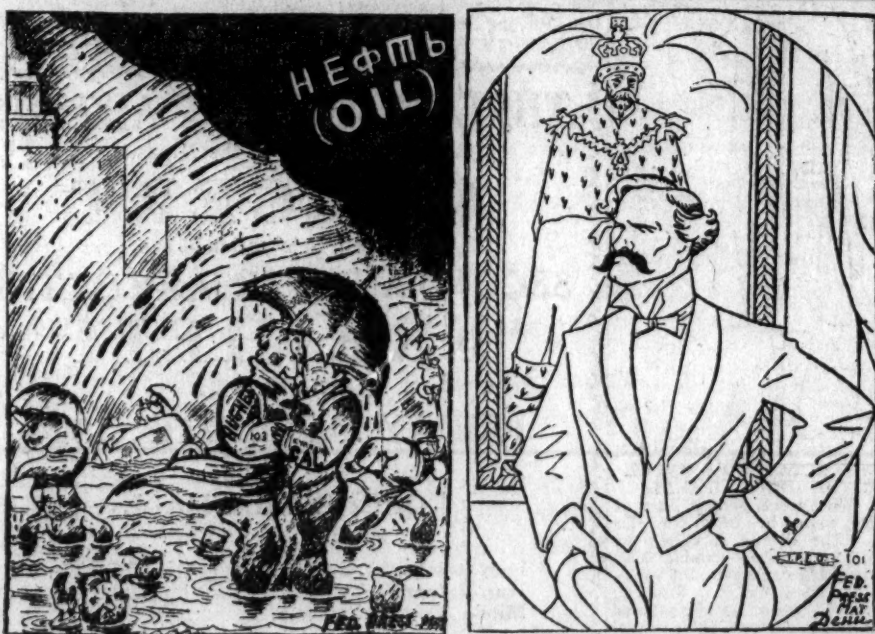
Thursday: The 48-hour Week.

vents the realization of a single one of its aims. And thus, such a Farmer-Labor Party, if it were truly such, would come to realize, as the Workers Party and Young Workers League already realize, that no lasting benefits, perhaps not even momentary ones, can be attained for the masses of workers and farmers unless the whole system of capitalism is abolished, and replaced by a system in which the producers, the workers, farmers and so-called brain workers would have the total ownership and management of the mills, factories, mines, fields and the government wholly in their hands.

But even tho a Farmer-Labor Party cannot attain these needs of the young workers within capitalism, still the attempt must and will be made. The young worker must realize these demands. If working class parties cannot realize these needs of the youth under capitalism, the sooner they find it out, the better. And the sooner, then, they will make their main effort to destroy the capitalist system and establish a genuine workers' and farmers' government, which excludes all capitalists, preachers, lawyers and other useless elements in society, from any participation or rights in the government unless they do useful work. Ultimately, the position taken by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League must prevail; capitalist rule and misery for masses, workers' rule, Soviet rule and happiness for the workers.

For Mass Farmer-Labor Party.
We are for a mass Farmer-Labor Party in the United States because it is a gigantic step for the workers and farmers, because a Farmer-Labor Party trying to carry out a workers' program under capitalism would find itself helpless and would have to turn to the Communists for the overthrow of capitalism, the establishment of a Soviet government expressed thru a proletarian dictatorship. Then would begin the first real steps to carry out the demands and needs of the young workers, the economic and educational field; not only for them but for all workers.

RUSSIAN CARTOONS ON ANGLO-SAXONDOM



Drawn by Russian artists for Moscow Communist Dailies.

The first cartoon appeared in the Moscow *Isvestia* (News), March 1, and gives the Russian view of the "oil typhoon that has hit Washington." The second cartoon is the Communist view of Premier Ramsay MacDonald of England arrayed in evening dress in the shadow of the king. It appeared in The Moscow *Pravda* (Truth) of March 2.